EUROPE.

England's Decay in Political Influence, Commerce and War Power-

The Egyptian Prince and His Oxford Classmates.

German Consolidation and Notice to Napoleon.

The Peace and Liberty League Congress Closed.

The French Transatiantic mail steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, which left Brest on the 23d of October, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing our files from the Conti-

The Cunard mail steamship Cuba, Captain Moodle, from Liverpool on the 23d and Queenstown the 24th of October, arrived at this port yes terday evening, bringing our special correspond-ence and a mail report in detail of our cable telegrams and additional to that supplied by the

rench steamer Ville de Paris. The Empress Eugénie landed at Alexandria on the 21st ultimo and was informally received by the Pasha of Egypt, who accompanied her Majesty to

A Dublin paper believes that the Attorney General will decline the Mastership of the Rolls, his services in Parliament being regarded as indispensable to to the Ministry in the forthcoming session.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Catholic Bishop, was examined before the Election Commissioners, at go, and made a distinct denial that Catholic ors who supported Major Knox had been uded from the churches by his direction. He stated that there being very strong feeling against those persons after the election, arising from the belief that they had acted in violation of the dictates conscience from corrupt motives, he requested that they should sit in a part of the parish where they would not be much noticed, as he apprehended that their presence might produce some hos-tile demonstration from the body of the Catholic inhabitants. He admitted that he had "admonished" electors to make public reparation for the d been denied sacraments.

sion of questions of discipline and doctrine in the Protestant Church threatens to be a serious obstacle to the processiof reconstruction. The subject was debated at a meeting of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Dublin on Thursday, and it appears from a report furnished to a Dublin contemporary that there was a large and influential party of the clergy totally opposed to the claim, though the majority denounced the resistance as "sacerdotal."

Mr. Pollacky, who keeps a private inquiry office in

ion, says that Elizabeth Barry, the child abductionist, was in his service for a month as cook, but it was not through him that she got a character.

Lord Shaftesbury declined to act upon the con nittee formed to oppose the appointment of Dr. Temple as Bishop of Exeter.

The Grand Duke Michael, Governor of the Cau-

casus, has been designated by the Court of St. Peters-burg to represent Russia at the opening of the Suez

name one port on the northeast coast of England where a speculator, "of originally small means, made a fortune by owning wrecks, patching them up with canvas, pitch and oakum, and sailing them till they went under, crew and all. The ships were

In Spain, October 21, the Protestant Bishop of Dalphama, and several Protestants, were arrested in the Evangelical church at Granada. Their arrest is said to be due to political reasons.

FNGI AND

The Difference Between American and British

National Prosperity.

London, Oct. 17, 1862.
In discussing the rise of América and the gradual but very sure decadence of England there is one point which I think both journalists and travellers omit to note. It is this :- in your country the whole of the population, high and low, rich and poor, the upper ten and the lower millions, have but object, which is that of the prosperity of the whole republic to advance. I don't say that you all go about this in the same way. You have your differences of political opinion, and you will of your great country would subside into the most objectionable form of class, or even family, rule. But there is not in the States—and how thankful you all ought to be for it—that determined clashing of class interests which is the curse and must ever prove hereditary aristocracy. It is this never-ending warfare between class and class, between those born of high family and those of humble origin, that is the real sore, the true and incurable cancer, which is eating away the vital parts of the nation. Thus that which fight to support, is no doubt the ruin of the laboring classes. The rise of the latter must cause the fall and decay of the former; and it is in this light, and keeping this great fact before your eyes-a fact which Englishmen most determinedly ignore—that you should read the current history of nd, to say nothing of the troubles of Ireland and it is with these remarks that I shall introduce the subject which is now the most important of the

It is the Irish land question. In this, as in every

other proposed change or reform in England, there are two interests to be consulted. In America the lifare of the greatest number would be the keynote by which old iniquitous laws would be swept not so here, The Irish peasants are, of course, by far the most numerous body of men that have vital interests at stake; but the landowners are by many degrees the most aristocratic, and of course the pre wealthy. In a word it is the old story of class fighting against class, of interests clashing with other interests, of the lives of millions of poor against the wealth and noble blood of hundreds of rich. That wary old statesman, Lord Palmerston, who, although in name a liberal, was, in fact and in heer?, a most inveterate tory, spoke of "tenants" light? being "the landlords wrong;" and this is really the spirit with which the subject has been approached by a very large number even of our so-called "inseral" writers and speakers. This, too, is the spirit which had caused the munisterial "difficulty" on the subject. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright. Mr. Garchien and all the more liberal members of the administration have been in favor of a measure that would give a very radical change and that would have established eyery tenant farmer that paid his rent punctually on something like a fixity of tenure. But there is in the Ministry a very large leaven of aristocracy, composed of Lord Charendon, Lord Granville, the Marquis of Hartington and one or two others. These, all of them more or leas personally interested in maintaining the question as much as possible in statuctor, strongly objected to anything like a real radical change in the law, and the consequence is that a very moderate increase—one that will greatly annoy the land owners without at all satisfying the land tenants—has been decided upon and will in due course be brought before Parlament. The chief features in the new act will be that tenants who are not in arrears of rent may if they like insist upon being granted leases, but only of seven years. The landord may eject a tenant, even while the lease is running, for non-payment of two consecutive haifvears' rent, but he must give the outgoing leasnt the value of any improvements he may have made. If the landord and the enant disagree as to the value of these improvements they may each appoint an arbitrator, and the two, if they cannot come to a decision, must appoint a third, whose dat must be flual. Incoming tenants will have the right of deducting from each half year's rent any monoy laid out upon what ar other interests, of the lives of millions of poor

neseriously a man who has been impoverished by centuries of misrule and has not a shifting to bless himself with beyond the actual wants of the day. The new bill will do one of two things. It will either be the cause of renewed agitation, and thus bring about after a time a measure of real usefulness, or it will increase terifold the discontent in Ireland, and send 19,000 of the tenant farmers over to the United States.

By way of contrast to this very unsatisfactory compromise—for it can be called nothing else—I will give you the following extract from a long letter which an Englishman—Professor Rogers, of Oxford, who has just been on a visit to Ireland—published the other day in one of the Irish newspapers. Mr. Rogers is one of the few—but for the credit of this country I am glad to say increasing number—of Englishmen who have seen a great deal of the world, and seen it with an unprejudiced eye. He does not set himself up as a very radical reformer, but the present condition of Ireland has fairly astonished him, and his letter has caused quite a sensation among men of all classes in this country. Here are the extracts. If an American had dare to write thus he would have been called every possible name, as anxious to go out of his way to abuse England. But an Oxford professor is a privileged being and says:—

The British government keeps, I am told, on an average 20,000 troops in Ireland. Everybody admits that the maintenance of the British army is a charge of 2400 per man. It also cate, as (not over creditably, and therefore expensately) in the control of the contr

respondent of the London Times during the American war, is certainly a man given to uphold the honor of England. I see it stated in the Army and Navy Gazette of this morning, the paper of which he is proprietor and editor, that England "could not to save her very existence, put 40,000 men under event."

Sims Reeves Charged with Assant.

Sims Reeves Charged with Assanit.

(From the Cork Examiner, Oct. 22.)

On Saturday a summons was issued by the Leeds magistrates, at the instance of Francis Scholes, one of the chorus singers engaged at the Leeds Amphitheestre, against Mr. Sims Reeves, requiring the celebrated singer to answer a charge of assanit at the Borough Court yesterday morning. The cause of this proceeding will be understood from the recital of the following facts:—On Friday night, at the Amphitheatre, Mr. Sims steeves appeared as Captain Macheath, in the "Beggar's Opera." There was a crowded house, and the play was proceeding very satisfactorily until about the middle of the second act, where a song has to be sung by one of the subordinate characters. The failure of the member of the regular company who was appointed to execute this selection seems to have given Mr. Reeves intense annoyance. He was apparathe regular company who was appointed to execute this selection seems to have given Mr. Reeves intense annoyance. He was apparently under the impression that the members of the chorus were in some measure responsible for the incident; for as they left the stage, according to the statement of the complainant and his friends, Mr. Reeves struck scholes a violent blow on the shoulder. Such was the force of the blow that the complainant foil against a table, and in his fall he simost knocked down two of his fellow-singers. The vocalist who left the stage in the social was a declarated by the application of Mr. Reeves' foot. All tills took place in full view of the andience, most of whom evidently thought that it was part of the legitimate performance; for, hough a few hisses were heard, the scene was greeted with applicate, when Mr. Reeves stepped forward and said, "Of all the unmanly ruffans I ever met with these are the worst." As may be conjectured, the chorus singers expressed their indignation loudly at the assault committed on two of their number; and Mr. J. Atkinson, their chief, sent the following letter to Mr. Reeves during the evening:—

evening:—
Sin—On behalf of the chorus singing at the Amphitheatre
I request you will make an ample apology for the unseem!
assault you made on two of the members this evaning, or w
shall take other proceedings. Yours, 20.,
J. ATKINSON.

After the summons had been granted the following letter was forwarded to the managers of the Leods Meroury—

GENTLEMES—By the authority, and at the request of Mr. Sims Reeven I on lorer your numerous readers that the filling the standarding which had arisen between that the filling and some members of the chorus who were enlaged to sing at the Amphitheatre on Friday evening has been entirely and most satisfactorily settled. I am, &c., been entirely and most satisfactorily settled. I am, &c., walker Joy.

The Egyptian Prince in Oxford-His College

Classmates.

The English journals of the 22d of October give further details of the arrival of Prince Hassan, of

The English journals of the 22d of October give further details of the arrival of Prince Hassan, of Egypt, in Oxford thus:—

Prince Hassan, the second son of the Viceroy of Egypt, and suite, arrived here yesterday from Claradye's Hotel and proceeded to Grandpoin House, St. Addaes, which has been taken for his Royal Highness during his stay at Oxford. The Prince came in a very quiet way, and it was not until the evening that it became known that Oxford was again honored by royaity, although the arrival of his Royal Highness had been daily expected. The Prince this morning, according to etiquette, called on the very reverend the Dean of Christ Cherch, of which society he has become a member, and will at once enter on the duties of college life. Mr. G. S. Murray, late scholar of Wadham College, and now student of Christ Church, has been appointed private tutor to his Royal Highness. The lodgings selected for the Prince, viz.. Adderman Randall's house on the Isia although beautifully situated for a summer residence, seems hardly suited for the winter from the extreme coldness and missms of the spot, and his Royal Highness' advisers would appear to have totally disregarded the climate of Egypt in making this selection of a dwelling house for the youthful Prince.

In addition to the matriculation of Prince Hassan there are nearly forty matriculations at Christ Church. It should be stated that Prince Hassan has not been in Oxford before, as suggested by the contribeting the control of the prince of the stated that Prince Hassan has not been in Oxford before, as suggested by the control life in the discounts. It is studies at Whrist Church. It should be stated that Prince Hassan has not been in Oxford before, as suggested by the court intelligence of this morning, wherein it is stated that als Royal Highness has resumed his studies at Whrist Church.

GERMANY.

The Political Situation in Prussia-Preserva tion of Peace—Pleasant Notice to Napoleon— Personal Movements—Rumors About Baden— Rural Pursuits of Bismarck—Candidates for the Premiership—Emigration from Silesia.

BERLIN, Oct. 12, 1809. The all-absorbing topic of discussion is the frater-ization of the austro-Hungarian empire and Prus-

upon this sudden movement and its secret in The revelations respecting Lord Clarendon visit to Paris are looked upon by some as affi cine to the surprising step of so ciever a diplomatist as Baron Buest. If true—though it is not likely— that the governments of Austria, Prussia, Russia England had agreed upon certain mea-in the event of Napoleon's death, of preserving peace and preventing the outbreak of a revolution; and if true that Lord Clarendon performed the peculiar task of acquainting Napoleon with this benevoient arrangement, which eminently pleased the French ruler, it is at least highly incredible that the price for such "distaterested" arrangement should have been non-disturbance of Germany the completion of her union. For whatever the does not mean to give up the Southern States and relinquish the stipulations of the Prague treaty. So much seems certain, that both Prussia's and Austria's diplomatists have felt and still feel rather uneasy and scent some danger ahead. This real or imaginary insecurity has suddenly produced friendly terms. The official press denies, of course, such argumentation. Owing to it Herr Werther, Prusbe removed to the Paris embassy, to which he is entitled by diplomatic advancement, and the call of the Prussian Crown Prince at Vienna

is incidental to the inauguration of the Suez Canal. It gives broad hints that if the Austrian Emperor should choose to visit Berlin the would be received with the greatest hospitality, it affects even a good deal of bonhomme, and, contrary to its habits, chatters about a warety of personal affairs, saying that Baron Von Schweinits will likely be the future ambasador at Vinna; that will likely be the future ambasador at Vinna; that will likely be the future ambasador at Vinna; that will likely be the future ambasador at Vinna; that will likely be the future ambasador at Vinna; that will likely be the future and Switzerland.

Single and Felestine and sury away two months, while the Princess with her children, take up their about in southern France and Switzerland.

But all this does not efface its broad denial of an amicable approach towards Austria, a fact which is too obvious to admit of contradiction. It cannot be gainsaid that an alliance between Prussia and Austria is ikely to secure peace; it would, at all events, act as a saintory check upon France. The latter, however, thus neutralized, would be forced to take up its former overtures at St. Petersury. Some suppose that the new Franch ambasador, General Floury, is the apoals of this idea, though it will be rather unpopular in France as well as in Russia.

The sea september of the projet present that here. Certain French apparent and the suppose that here. Certain French apparent should be supposed to the thousand and one ifs and buts which must be pemoved previous to such a siep. If there is a party in Baden fantious to unite it does not follow that Prussia desires it. If Prussia desires it Baden might very naturally think that it could not be carried out but at a favorable moment. If that favorable moment should occur none but honorable terms would be accepted, and one of these would be the retention of the duchy's independence. And if Southern States are to enter at all into the Northern Confederation of the duchy in the propension of the grown of the s

SWITZERLAND.

The International Peace and Liberty League-Final Sitting and Adjournment—"Manches-ter Men" and Communists—Bunk of Enging Address of Victor Hugo-Messrs, Baku.

LAUSANNE, Oct. 13, 1869. The International Peace and Liberty League Con-gress met for the last time and adjourned sine die some days since. It has been conducted to the sat staction of all concerned in it, and even the good citizens of Lausanne, who at first seemed to ap prenend some difficulty in consequence of so vast an assembly, are now enthusiastic in their praise of the excellent order which has reigned throughout.
This peace and liberty babe, born in severe agony
at Geneva, promises to prosper and to wield in future great influence. In France and Germany especially, where free utterance of opinion is punished as a crime, all the liberals hopefully direct their eyes to Lansanne. here, who will undoubtedly report home that since hast year the courage and determination of the party have surprisingly increased. The laborers are also satisfied with the proceedings, though they do not agroe wish all the resolutions. At all eyents it was something unheard of, that an assembly composed of the utmost extremes, from the Manchester party to the radical communists, should strictly observe order and decorum in their deliberations. At the Central Committee meeting, held yesterday, it was agreed that the future seat of the league shall be at Geneva, and that the twelve members composing the permanent committee should be residents of that town or vicinity. Eight of them are chosen by the Congress, the other four by co-operation, with a view of selecting, as far as possible, representatives published, edited by the Central Committee. To the latter were appointed M. Barui as President; Stefany, Rollandey, Gogg, Petit, Bosac, Legue, Bouches and Mrs. Gogg.

In the evening a large number of members sat

down to a spientid banquet.

The closing debase began with a motion by Mr. Rouselle (Paris) to refer the resolutions relating to the social question to a permanent committee for further study. Rev. Mr. Paul, from Geneva, gave a review of socialism, wanted to replace it by general benevolence, and cautioned against hasty resolu-

Herr Schopfer, from Lausanne, recommended in dividual associations. Woe to the people, he said, who expect to be made happy by a government. He deprecated emancipation of woman; her place was the household, the family. The highest aim a

was the household, the family. The highest aim a man could reach was, free from care for the future of his family, to die in their midst. (Applause.)

Mr. Samber, from Columbia, obtained many bravos by a discourse in favor of the Manchester doctrine. He advocated indirect duties in opposition to the committee report, in lieu of which he proposed to declare that the only natural, just and practical solution of the so-called social question consists of upholding individual liberty and fundamental rights in their spontaneous development. In order to refute the assertions of a previous speaker (M. Longust), he referred to the monopoly of the Bank of England, and pointed to Lombard street, where, owing to free competition, money could always be had half per cent cheaper. If the State had to furnish cheap oredit, why should it not just as well furnish cheap potatoes? The railroads of England are differently situated to those of France. English railways pay berely a profit, and are not a heavy tax upon the public. The reduction of government budgets would lead to the solution of of the social question. In France \$00,000,000 france should sumoe for the expenses of government. For

the 1,800,000,000 francs thus saved he would reduce taxation and improve public instruction. Communistic ideas are a snare constructed by Omsarism to fail upon the laborer. They were conjured up as the red spectre with which to keep down still longer the dissatisfied people. (Long and vehoment applause.) Mr. World, from New York, apoke in favor of an international learne between the trades unions and laborer associations of Europe and America.

M. Mie, in reply to M. Chaudin, said that all revolutions had been made by laborers, whose interests were commun with those of other citizens. To entertain the view of the laborers' interests being of a specific nature would forever exclude the political revolution.

Herr Sonneman demanded from M. Samber to show him any good results from the Manchester doctrine. In Engand the labor movement and strikes were more violent than ever; not less so in the United States of America with free political institutions. In France and Beigium they had resulted in financial scandal and even nurder, and a similar bad condition existed in Germany. He who did not see these facts must be bind. The English ratiways were not as described by the previous speaker. Indeed the English share-holders were the first victims of property speculators and builders. For this reason it is urged to exprepriate all rail-way companies, to be conducted, as is now done with the telegraph business, by the State.

It was then declared by M. Lemonnier, on behalf of the committee, that they accept the motion by M. Rouselle to refer the whole matter to a special committee for further consideration. The first five resolutions were then adopted, and the others, with the addition of "abolition of capital punishment," referred to a committee.

Of the closing address, delivered by Victor Hugo, the following is a synopsis:—On the 24th August, 1869, he said be had presided over a Peace Congress in Faris. On that occasion, being also the anniversary of the night of Bartholomew, he had recommended reconcillation between Catholicism and Protestantism. The members of both creeds had embraced each other. On the present occasion he would again advise reconcilisation and union to republicans and socialists. The motte of "Liberty, equality, rateinity" embodied both the republic and socialism. Both parties would, undoubtedly, prefer penury in liberty than to the golden casif in slavery. Let us unite against the common enemy, its in its last agony. The day is not far consument enemy, is in its last agony. The day is not far consument enemy, is not last as a subject of the sund fraiernity, equality, and fraiernity. Great and online of the third Congress of the International Peace and Liberty, equality and fraiernity. Great and of bour

HUNGARY.

Legislative Independence With Executive Aid to Austria-Boust's Policy and Cabinet Plan-A New Form of Government-Its Essentials and Principles—Race Differences and Politics—Dynastic Economies. PESTH. Oct. 17, 1869.

The Austro-Hungarian monarchy may truly be

called a realm of infinite variety and of unexpected surprises. Before 1866 Austria was a bundle of nationalities, languages and religions, held together by the stern will of the House of Hapsburg. After the crushing defeat of Sadowa it was found that the bundle was too large to be kept together by the strongest bands. Venice was cast out entirely and the empire divided into two parts. So Pesth was given the task of managing the populations east of the river Leitha, or what is known in history as the Crown of St. Stephan, now usually called Translei-thania, or the country beyond the Leitha. To Vienna was assigned the government of the populations west of the Leitha, or Cisleithania. By this arrangement which Count Benst effected with the Hungarians it may be said that a new form of government has chies, constitutional monarchies, confederations have all had their day, and some of them have still. But this is, I believe, the first time in history acknowledged political existence. In the philosoized and savage, dualism has found a place. The Ormuzd and Arimanes of the ancient Persians are known to every student. The ancient Slavonic

large Slavonic population, is largely in the opposition.

We find in Austria a great majority of the population opposing the government from a variety of motives. If there were a unity of purpose among them the government, of course, could not stand, at least on a constitutional basis. This division and the overruling of majorities by cleverly manipulated minorities is the only means of support.

Vienne is an agreeable city for the travelier or the man of pleasure, who wishes to spend a lew months without regard to the cares of life. All Viennese are passionately fond of their imperial city, with its fine buildings, its animated streets and its gay life. The Bouemians and Hungarians look upon it as the capua of all manly resolve and patriotism. Berlin and Viennes, the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs afford the most striking illustration in Europo of what is necessary for success in the world, and what is sure to bring on failure. The bistory of the

was astonished at the difference between the sums of money spent by the prospective kings of Prussia and England. The Prospective kings of Prussia and England. The Prospective kings of almost to signardiness; the Englishman profuse almost to signardiness; the Englishman profuse almost to extravagance. The Prince of Wales spent twelve or fifteen times as much as his Prussian brother. He left more reminiscences of a jolly, liberal man in the country he visited, but the Prussian carried home more money for future reference, which in this struggling and prosaic time is what the castle and steel armor were in the middle ages. The memory of man knows not the time when the House of Austria was careful of money and out of debt. The amount and worthlessness of paper money for years past is proverbial. The expedient of last year in Vionna of taxing the interest on national bonds is one of the best examples of the straits to which the government is reduced in order to live over from day to day.

Pesth is not so rich, nor has it such resources for the traveller as vienna, but it is a growing city, with a great future, and is full of life and movement, political, religious and commercial.

IRELAND.

The Government and the Telegraph and

Post Office.
The Dublin (Irish) Times of the 20th of October

The Dublin (Irish) Times of the 20th of October says:—

We are giad to state that the first surveys for telegraph extensions under the Post Office Telegraph Acts of 1863 and 1869 are now taking place in Ireland. Mr. W. B. Ansell, Superintendent and Engineer of the Electric and International Telegraph Company in this country, assisted by H. C. Edwards, of the same company, is now making surveys in the counties of Down, Loutn and Armagh, with the view of immediate telegraph extensions from Warrenpoint to Kilkeel, including an office at Rostrevor; also extensions from Newry to Forshill; Newry to Carlingford, &c. Mr. B. D. Watlock, Engineer of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in Ireland, assisted by M. C. Greenhilf, Esq., is also engaged with surveys in the county of Armagh. The above named gentlemen will immediately proceed with surveys in the county of Armagh. The above named gentlemen will immediately proceed with surveys and extensions in various other parts of the country. But our telegraph lines are to be connected with the existing wires of the telegraph companies, and the whole is expected to be handed over to the Post Office authorities by the 1st of January next.

As much of the extension work as possible will be completed by that date and the general plans of the different companies amalgamated, so that eventually we believe this great system of Post Office telegraphs will embrace in cheap and efficient telegraphs communication every money order office in the United Kingdom.

RUSSIA.

The New Beligious Sect and its Observances.

The Golos, of St. Petersburg, states that the principal meeting place of the Skoptzi (sect of the mutilated) has been discovered at Moscow, in the house of four brothers named Kondrin. These men had a photographic studio near the theatre, where the idols adored by the Skoptzi were manufactured. M. Tikhomiroff, the Crown prosecutor, has discovered some of the persons employed in this manufacture, who have confessed that the Skoptzi hoid thoir religious meetings in the house at night, and that there is a convent attached to the building. An inquiry has since taken place from which it appears that the brothers Koudrin have been in the habit of kidnapping children between the ages of eight and twelve and then forcing them to become misinters of the sect. The district of Serpoukhov, in which the house is situated, is said to be full of Skoptzi, and forty-eight women belonging to the sect have been arrested.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The town of Eniseyski, in Liberta, numbering 10,000 inhabitants, has been totally destroyed by fire. The Levant *Times*, of Constantinople, has been suspended for one month for having defended the action of the Viceroy of Egypt.

The great prize of 200,000£ or \$40,000, in the last

drawing of the City of Parls bonds, was won by a wealthy banker of Mulhausen.

wealthy banker of Mulhausen.

Typhoid fever is raging in the community of Rive de Gier. France, and the mortality is ten per cent on the number of cases declared.

Marshai Bazaine has been appointed to the command of the imperial Guard in Paris in lieu of Marshai Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely.

A society is being formed in London under the following title:—"Society for the Protection of the Subject Against the Violence of the Police."

The ex-queen of Spain, accompanied by her husband and the Frince of Austrias, will attend the opening of the Ecumenical Council in Rome.

It is reported on good authority that a formal en. gagement of marriage has been made between Prince Charles of Roumania and Princess Elizabeth de Wied.

The republic of Salvador has sent an Envoy ex-traordinary to Berlin for the purpose of concluding a treaty of counterce and navigation with the North German Confederation.

The engagement of Prince Charles of Roumania to the Princess Elizabeth de Wied has caused much disappointment to his people, as they had hoped for a more illustrious connexion.

The sum of \$140,000 is allotted to cover the expenses of the trip of the Emperor of Austria to the inauguration of the Suez Canal. The above amount will be equally divided between the governments of Vienna and Pesth.

EGYPT.

United States Naval Officers and the Viceroy-Congregation of Fashionables in Alexan-drin-Scenes on the Public Drives-The Italian and Turkish Flags Intertwined-

Rush to the Opera.
The correspondent of the London News in Alexandria, writing on the 9th of October, supplies the following very interesting news details from Egypt:-

The United States frigate Plymouth, Captain Macomb, is still here, and the captain and oilloers have been the object of great courtesy from the Viceroy, to whom they were presented on the 5th inst. by Mr. Hale, United States Agent and Consul General Control of the Captain Consul General Con have been the obtect of great courtesy from the Viceroy, to whom they were presented on the 5th mat. by Mr. Hale, United States Agent and Consul General. His Excellency Schaim Pacha, Chier Lord of the Admiratity, or its equivalent in Turkish, will preside this evening at a banquet in honor of the American genlemen, after which the Piymouth will continue her cruise to Tripoli to await further orders. The Duke of Aosta, who, it will be recollected, arrived here about a fortnight ago at the head of the Italian squadron, was joined on the morning of the 7th inst. by his duchess. Her Royal Highness was received with great honors on the part of the Egyptian government, Troops were under arms, the monor-of-war wore prestily dressed with Turkish and italian flags, and the batteries paid their tribute as the Princess landed. His Excellency Nubar Pacha, who has resumed the functions of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and is preparing his palace for grand entertainments throughout the winter, received the Princess on behalf of the Knedive. The Hereditary Prince Mohammed Tanna, with a numerous retinue, was present likewise; and so were the Italian Consul General and other personnges belonging to that community. The Prince and Princess remain here, the honored guests of the Khedive, in one of the palaces appropriated to their use until to-morrow, when they purpose proceeding to Cairo, and will embark on their Nile voyage—so I understand—previous to being present on the 17th of November at the opening of the Suez Canal. Meanwhile the Italian iron-clads are to remain at their moorings in our harbor mutil their Royal Highnesses' departure, and the protracted presence here of so many formidable vessels in these stirring times gives rise to a mistude of conjectures. Italy, in short, is showing the Viceroy great favoritism.

Depopulated throughout the his weather, Alexibility is the soule of the summer cobwebs, are once more sot in motion by horses that for months, and not he greated by the fair one, as in posses studied in that par

as money-making. And yet as you shrug your shoulders on leaving the box office disappointed, the enthusiasm you will say is all for two peoplo—Corst, whom you have heard at Covent Garden, and the Urban who sang the other day at Homburg.

A letter from Alexandria, of the 12th of October,

A letter from Alexandria, of the 12th of October, in the Italie of Florence, says:—
Commander Aghemo leaves to-day in the steamer Mass, which the Viceroy has placed at the service of the Envoy from the King of Italy. his linghness has charged him to deliver several decorations of the Medidiet to the most distinguished persons at the Court of Florence, and which arters the Khedive had conferred when he passed through Italy. M. Aghemo takes with him eight horses and several volid beasts, presents from his liighness to the King of Italy.

The Duke and Duchess of Aosta are still in the town, and appear daily on the public drive. Tanfick Pacha, the Herseltary Prince of Egypt, havitated the Italian frigs/ss, and was received with all the honors due to his rank. A ball is to be given on board the Messina.

TURKEY.

The Empress of France Leave-Taking-Relaw-tions Towards Egypt and the Sucs Canni-Railroad Extension.

A mail telegram from Constantinople, dated on the 21st of October, reports as follows in detail of

kter, and minor orders to a few others. It is stated that the Sultan contemplates going to Suez for the inauguration of the canal.

The Exyptian question is still unsettled, but it is entirely confined to the domain of diplomacy and is no longer a matter of such general interest, it was agreed between All Pacha and M. Bourre that the question should not be broached during the stay of the Empress in Constantinople. The Khesitve holes out more firmly with regard to the reserved points since the return of Nobar Pacha. Count Kalserling, the North German Minister, presented his credentials to the Sultan to-day, and will proceed to-morrow to the Pardanelles, where kalser to the Sultan to-day, and will proceed to-morrow to the Dardanelles, where kalser to receive the Grown Prince of Prussia. The Antelope leaves to-day for the mouth of the Dannbe, and will atterwards probably proceed to Varua for the arrival of the Emperor of Austria. The English Ambassador and staff returned to-day to Pera.

Varia for the arrival of the Simperor of Austria. The English Ambasador and staff returned to-day to Pera.

A definite concession has been granted for Roumelian railways to connect the Boshorus with the Sciave and European lines, and open direct communication between Thrace and Macedonia and the ports of Salonica, Enos and Constantinople. The length of the lines will be 2,000 kilometres. Baron Kirsch and the concessionaries are to form a company, with a capital of 50,000,000 francs, who will undertake to finish the whole network of railway in seven years. The actual working of the line will devolve upon another and distinct company, with a capital of 150,000,000 francs, a guarantee being given that the minimum receipts shall be 20,000 francs per klometre. Throughout the whole ninety-nine years concession half the receipts are to go to the working expenses and the remainder to be paid as the rent to the Concessionary Company for the first ten years the rorte guarantees 22,000 francs per klometre; for the second ten years, 17,000 francs, and remaining seventy-nine years, 14,000 francs.

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Censorship of the Press—Suppression of a Newspaper—The Egyptian Question.

From the Levant Times (Constantinople), Oct. 5.1
Though this is a country of surprises and paradoxes we imagine that the news of the suspension of the Levant Times and Shipping Gazatte for 'calimmisting' the Turkish government will have interally astounded not a few of our readers. We imagine also that their astotishment will have interally astounded not a few of our readers. We imagine also that their astotishment will gearcely be mitigated by reading in the subjoined 'decirity the reasons assigned for this arbitrary act. As to the general charge of using "unbecoming language in discussing questions touching the sovereign rights of the Sultan," we are perfectly certain that if it were made before even a Turkish tribunal it would not be sustained, and that before the far more important tribunal of public opinion the verdict will at once be given in our favor. As to the specific charge founded upon a French entretite published has thrustay, and which was provoked by an attack made upon us by the Turquie, all we have to say is that, astoushed as we were at our contemporary suggesting that in speaking of ruined gamesters and broken down jobbers in the lunds who tried to make their game out of the Egyptian question, we intended an situsion to some "high dignitaries" who are obnoxious to such an innucado, if there be such, we venture to say that their characters are not likely to be rehabilitated by this yindictive proceeding. For our part, we should have never dreamed, but for the Turquie's exegesis, that the cup would fit the beads of any high personages, and wo are heartly sorry, for the credit of the Turkish government, that it should now go forth to the world, on the authority of Ah Pacha, that a newspaper must not speak of gamblers without running the risk of being charged with slandering some exaited "dignitary of the ompire." Thank Heaven, we co

SUBLIME PORTS, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Oct. 6, 1869. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, considering that Times newspaper, notwithstanding the somi-official warnings given to it on several occasions, has not ceased using most unbecoming language on questions touching the several prints of his important warning to the several prints of his important warning to the several prints of the several prints of the several problema in the number of deptember 50, 1889, commenting "Ventral derivation" and flushing with the words "Option puttings derropeemed"—an article in which the journal in question deals in perddious and calumnious insinuations on certain high dignitaries of the suntire: perfidious and calumnious insulative properties of the emptre; liaries of the emptre; Having regard to the regulations respecting the properties and March 13, 1899.

mulgated March 13, 1869, DEGREES.

The Levant Notes newspaper is suspended for one month from October 5, 1869.

Notice of this measure is hereby given to Mr. Laffan Hanly, is the responsible editor of the aforesatd journal.

Affairs in the Capital. The Levant fimes, of October 5, publishes the fol-lowing interesting items of Turkish and other Eastern news, dated in Constantinopie:—

Eastern news, dated in Constantinople:

Baron Edmund Rothschild, of Vienna, who has been spending a few days in this capital, visited the German Jewish synagogue, in Galata, on Saturday, and presented a sam of 2.500 france for the poor members of the congregation. The Baron leaves to-morrow by the Marseilles steamer.

The Sultan has conferred upon Klamil Pacha, President of the Council of State, and a near relative by marriage of the Khedive of Egypt, the grand cordon of the Order of the Osmanne, on receiving which his Highness had an audience of his Majeaty in order to express his acknowledgments for this high mark of imperial favor.

The editor of the Mamoul, Armenian newspaper, who had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment

released.

The nomination of Mgr, Mighirditch Keremian to the Armenian Patriarcoate has received the imperial sanction, and his Eminence is expected to arrive shortly via Trobizond, where he will emeark on board a government steamer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

An Active Demand-Production of the Pass Week and Season

An Active Demand—Production of the Pass
Week and Season.

[From the Phinadelphia Ledger, Nov. 1.]
The anthractic coal traite uss become very active, the orders for coal aboling considerably in excess of the ability of shippers to immediately flit. The demand from New York and from the South is unmastly pressing for coal for domestic uses. From Boston and the smaller towns of New England there is a fair demand, but the urgency is less pressing than from the other points hamed. In the mining regions coal production is very active, and, stimulated by the prospect of an advancing market, no exertion will be spared to get out the largest possible amount of coal. The dimentities that have hitherto interposed to prevent this are gradually disappearing under the increased demand for and higher prices of coal. Boats are boling brought into active requisition on the canais, so that the most may be made of the little time left them of newigation, which, unfortunately, will be short. A trip or two more, in the nature of things, is all that is left them of the season. The Morris Canal will probably increase its tonnage by the nac of its own and the boats of the Lehigh and Delaware Division Canals, which are not likely to be in order in time for much, if any, business this season. The railroad companies, which are much harassed by operators for cars and motive power, are so disposing of their rolling stock as to facilitate the movement of the greatest amount of tonnage. To this end the Reading Railroad Company to furnish the Keater number to Port Richmond, where the demand of its more lengthing to the principle of the company to furnish the greater number to Port Richmond, where the demand of its more lengthing the Beaver Meadow and Hazieton mines are in active overation, or the latter, it is said, will be to-day, can give full employment to the entire capacity of time road. Notwithstanding this the coal tourage of time road. Notwithstanding this the coal tourage of time road. Notwithstanding this the coal tourage of the pow